3: Simutis S-4 (no date) 1942 RB5 Lithuanians RB5

TABLE 26

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CATEGORIES OF LITHUANIAN CATTLE IN 1930 AND 1935*

	1930	1935
Calves less than one year old	216,890	160,670
Heifers one year old and older	135,670	176,300
Oxen one year old and older	27,200	38,730
Milk cows	654,030	755,830
TOTAL	1,033,790	1,131,530

* *Lietuvos Surasymas*, 1935, pp. 43–44.

From this table we see that about 65 percent of all the cattle of Lithuania are milk cows. The total number of cattle increased in 1935 as compared with 1930 by 9.5 percent, while the number of calves less than a year old was substantially smaller.

Pig breeding, another important branch of Lithuanian agriculture, is connected to some extent with dairying. This is because the dairies yield large quantities of skimmed milk, [439] which is always an excellent feed for pigs. Until 1924 the exports of pigs and pork from Lithuania were insignificant, but in later years, especially since 1930, after the Maistas Corporation developed its activities on a wider scale, the exports have increased considerably. In its stockyard at Kaunas about 800 workers were employed before the Russian occupation, while in the establishments at Siauliai, Panevezys and Taurage, smaller numbers were employed.

• 236 Sheep breeding in Lithuania is mainly for wool production, but wool has not played any great role in the exports of Lithuania, as the bulk was consumed by domestic agriculturists for making cloth at home. After the World War, conditions gradually changed; the farmers began to sell sur-

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TABLE 27

EXPORT OF PIGS AND PORK PRODUCTS 1924–39 231 439

YEAR	LIVE PIGS (1,000 head)	BACON (1,000 metric tons) *	FRESH PORK (1,000 metric tons) *
1924	43.5	0.0	1.1
1926	72.0	0.0	2.0
1928	41.8	0.6	1.2
1930	154.1	17.4	3.2
1932	33.7	40.9	5.5
1934	46.1	30.7	4.4
1936	117.0	10.2	5.1
1937	137.7	10.5	3.5
1938	153.1	11.8	1.6
1939	179.7	15.6	1.1

* One metric ton = 2,204.6 U.S. pounds.

plus wool and to buy clothing ready-made in town instead 236 of making it themselves. Since the climate is unfavorable for sheep breeding and the wool from Lithuanian sheep is therefore poor, domestic wool is mixed by the textile industry of Lithuania with imported wool of better quality. The value of wool imports in recent years was as follows: in 1936, 1,859,700 litas; in 1937, 2,558,900 litas; in 1938, 1,681,900 litas and in 1939 1,436,100 litas. The bulk of this wool came from Great Britain. There is perhaps no great future for sheep breeding; on the contrary, it is likely that this branch of livestock production will decrease even more.

POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming is also a very old branch of Lithuania's 235 agriculture, and the role it has played in the exports picture has not been unimportant. Poultry farming is especially